UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1994/66
2 June 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Substantive session of 1994
New York, 27 June-29 July 1994
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: SPECIAL ECONOMIC, HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Emergency assistance to Madagascar

Report of the Secretary-General

* E/1994/100.

94-23703 (E) 170694 210694

210694

/...

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION		1 - 4	3
I.	GENERAL SITUATION	5 - 15	3
II.	NATURE OF THE DISASTER	16 - 37	5
	A. Regions affected/impact	19 - 25	6
	B. Infrastructure	26 - 34	7
	C. Crops and grain inventories	35 - 36	8
	D. Water/sanitation	37	8
III.	NATIONAL RESPONSE	38 - 49	8
IV.	ACTION TAKEN BY DONORS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES	50 - 77	10
V.	ACTION TAKEN BY AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	78 - 85	14
VI.	COORDINATION	86 - 90	14

INTRODUCTION

1. From 13 January to 23 March 1994, Madagascar experienced an emergency situation resulting from several tropical cyclones; thus, from 13 January to 2 February 1994, the island suffered the effects of cyclones Daisy and Geralda. From this period to mid-April, when the present document was prepared, five other cyclones were forecast, two of which, Litanne and Nadia, actually struck the island, from 15 to 17 March and on 21 and 22 March. The damage caused by these cyclones has not yet been fully estimated.

2. Cyclones are part of the meteorology of the subregion; each year, during the rainy season, there is a major cyclone hazard throughout Malagasy territory. However, the 1994 season was marked by a large number of intense cyclone disturbances in close succession which were said to be linked to the seven-year cycle of large cyclones.

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/234 of 10 February 1994, appealed for emergency assistance to Madagascar, requesting all States, as well as international organizations, to provide additional support, and the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of Madagascar in bringing recovery efforts to a successful conclusion.

4. This report is an account of the mobilization of international and national assistance as part of that effort.

I. GENERAL SITUATION

5. The cyclone hazard is particularly serious in Madagascar because of the frequency of storms in the subregion (there were 387 tropical disturbances from 1911 to 1988, or an average of five per year) and climate changes which tend to have adverse effects. In addition, the torrential rains accompanying cyclones usually cause floods. The flood hazard is substantially increased by human activities which destroy the environment. Moreover, in addition to the natural parameters, the cumulative risk is intensified by factors linked to socio-economic vulnerability which aggravate the impact on disaster victims.

6. Madagascar is a continental island, the fourth largest in the world (587,041 km^2), whose approximately 12 million inhabitants speak the same language, Malagasy, and share the same culture. The country is endowed with rich physical diversity, a varied climate, endemic flora and fauna not found elsewhere, and substantial mineral wealth. Madagascar has the necessary social and material potential for rapid economic growth.

7. Nevertheless, the history of the past 20 years reveals an economic decline, marked by a drop of 40 per cent in per capita income during the period 1972-1992. Income is poorly distributed, and one third of families live in absolute poverty. The Human Development Report, 1993 ranked Madagascar one hundred twenty-eighth worldwide, out of 173 countries studied; life expectancy is around 50 years, and the infant mortality rate is 12 per cent. An economic reform programme supported by the Bretton Woods institutions was established in

the mid-1980s; the years 1988 to 1990 saw a modest growth in per capita gross domestic product (GDP). However, in 1991, widespread public dissatisfaction and strikes calling for political liberalization and an improvement in living conditions placed severe constraints on the economic reform process and discouraged private investors. From 1990 to 1991, donor disbursements were reduced by 18 per cent relative to their initial amounts and, from 1991 to 1992, per capita GDP fell 10 per cent. Thus, in 1993, the country experienced substantial imbalances between tax receipts and current accounts, as well as a balance-of-payments deficit; the external debt represented 12 per cent of GDP.

8. The new economic programme outlined during the Prime Minister's programme statement of 26 August 1993 was followed by the resumption of talks with the Bretton Woods institutions on a structural adjustment programme. A policy framework paper should make it possible to convene a consultative group meeting of donors in 1994 or early 1995, at which the Government's economic reform programme will be presented. This should also enable the International Monetary Fund to release funds under the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, accompanied by a structural adjustment loan from the World Bank.

9. Madagascar's infrastructure is obsolete and inadequate. In combination, the size of the territory, the unevenness of the terrain, which makes the cost of improvements especially high, and the backlog in equipping the principal regional centres have made interregional communications very difficult and have meant that the country is generally underequipped in terms of basic infrastructure.

10. Roads, the main channels of communication, cover some 50,000 km, of which only 5,300 km are paved; they are not properly maintained, and are therefore virtually impassable during the rainy season.

11. Thus, the poor condition of rural roads disrupts the relationship between city and countryside, strengthening the reliance of rural areas on subsistence production. The dissemination of technology and the establishment of development projects are limited to areas within a radius of 50 km from the permanent main highways. In general, therefore, the enclave areas are vastly underequipped, and their isolation makes their inhabitants vulnerable to greater and greater insecurity; this usually leads to the abandonment of villages whose agricultural and pastoral potential has not yet been fully utilized. Thus, the distance between enterprises and production areas results in an irregular supply of inputs, making access to the international market and the development of the private sector relatively difficult.

12. The railway network is very antiquated, and the rolling stock wholly obsolete, resulting in mediocre service performances. The network comprises five main lines which are handicapped by the lack of interconnections: Antananarivo/Toamasina (Tananarive/East Coast) - 372 km, built in 1913; Moramanga/Ambatosoratra/Ambohindava - 174 km, in the direction of the Lake Alaotra region; Antananarivo/Antsirabe (Tananarive/Antsirabe) - 158 km, built in 1923, recently extended by about 7 km in the direction of Vinaninkarena/Ibity; Fianarantsoa/Manakara (Fianarantsoa/East Coast), built around 1936; Vodiala/Morarano (Moramanga/Lake Alaotra) - 19 km, serving mainly to transport the flow of chrome ore from the Andriamena deposit.

13. Health units in medical centres and public hospitals are characterized by the deterioration of health infrastructure and equipment, bedding, furniture and instruments. The secondary schools and universities built in the 1970s were later confronted by the difficulties of economic growth and by austerity measures which made it impossible to maintain buildings, produce basic educational and teaching materials, or maintain equipment.

14. The integration of an environmental focus into development, especially through the environmental charter, constitutes a major thrust of agricultural and tourism development strategies. The environmental plan of action, which is funded by a donor consortium, gives priority to protecting the biodiversity patrimony in connection with the development of peripheral areas of protected sites and controlling deforestation and the erosion of catchment areas.

15. However, basic natural resources are being exhausted because of deforestation and soil erosion, together with the devastation and loss of woodlands; the transformation of meadows and grazing land into cropland; the drying out of swampy areas and the loss of water-retaining wildlands; anarchic utilization of natural resources, and inappropriate agricultural methods, such as cultivation over burnt stubble.

II. NATURE OF THE DISASTER

16. Disasters have consisted of tropical cyclone disturbances with powerful cyclone winds and torrential rains, entailing devastation and major floods.

17. Each time, the force of the winds and the abundance of overflows have been of exceptional magnitude. Because of the state of communication channels and radio-telephone networks, as well as the persistence of cyclone disturbances, it has not been possible to gather, within satisfactory time-limits, all the necessary information on the damage caused; therefore, details will be provided at a later date.

18. Some localities in the faritany, or province, of Toamasina (i.e., Tamatave) have been struck three times, by Daisy, Geralda and Litanne, with each cyclone disturbance aggravating the previous damage and structural impairment:

(a) Daisy: 13-17 January; intensity of 5.5 degrees on the Dvorak scale; winds sustained for 10 minutes at a speed of 160 km/h with gusts of 250 km/h;

(b) Geralda: 2-4 February; intensity of 7 degrees on the Dvorak scale; winds sustained for 10 minutes at a speed exceeding 250 km/h with gusts of 350 km/h;

(c) Litanne: 15-17 March; centre: intensity of 19 degrees/48.4 F; vector: west-southwest, remaining stationary for several hours over the Vatomandry fivondranana (administrative region), weak gusts, heavy rain;

(d) Nadia: 21-22 March; intensity of 5.5 degrees on the Dvorak scale; winds of 170 km/h with gusts of 250 km/h;

(e) Floods: due to overflowing of watercourses and canals, rupture of embankments, etc.

A. Regions affected/impact

19. Cyclones have struck virtually all of Madagascar's six provinces, with special intensity in Toamasina. The localities listed below were on the paths of:

(a) Daisy: Vatomandry, Anosibe An'ala, Fandriana, Ambatofinandrahana, Beroroha, Ankazoabo, Toliara II, Ampanihy, Beloha, Brickaville, Antananarivo I and II;

(b) Geralda: Toamasina, Brickaville, Moramanga, Fenoarivo Be, Tsiroanomandidy, Antananarivo, Miandrivazo, Belon'itsiribihina; after leaving the territory and moving towards the Mozambique canal, the cyclone struck again on the south coast of Madagascar;

(c) Litanne: Tamatave, Brickaville, Vatomandry, Mahanoro, Antanambao, Manampotsy, Nosy Varika, Mananjary;

(d) Nadia: northeastern part of the island: Antsiranana, Vohemar, Sambava, Antalaha, Andapa, Maroantsetra, Ambilobe, Nosy Be, Ambanja, Bealanana.

20. The three cyclones Hollanda, Mariola and Odille were forecast and, fortunately, returned to sea without having struck Madagascar.

21. Some localities were struck two or three times within a period of two weeks or from mid-January to mid-March. Overall, some 250,000 localities were damaged by either winds or overflows, and some 250,000 persons suffered the effects of the cyclones, out of a population of 5,423,119 in the regions concerned.

22. According to a report of the National Aid Council dated 28 February, Daisy and Geralda alone were responsible for 231 deaths, 73 disappearances, 267 cases of injury and a total of 356,951 instances of damage. Nadia left another 4 dead and 8 injured and half the population of the Vohemar region homeless. The report also indicates that 237,409 ha of crops were devastated and that 12,583 head of cattle, 625 goats, 807 pigs and 111 sheep disappeared. An assessment by the Ministry of State for Agriculture and Rural Development gives higher figures, especially for crops, with details on the type of crop: rice, cassava, coffee, maize, etc. These data will probably be reexamined following the multi-donor agricultural impact assessment mission.

23. Because of the difficulties of communication and access and the lack of means of assessment, there will be fuller knowledge at a later date of the damage caused by Litanne and Nadia, in particular.

24. Since Litanne struck, floods and new damage have already occurred in Brickaville and its surrounding areas, especially damage to the rice fields and buildings, even relatively stable ones.

25. In addition to these data on persons suffering injury or loss, the situation is as follows:

B. Infrastructure

1. Roads

26. The entire road infrastructure was affected to varying degrees by the torrential rains. Over 20 national highways and an incalculable number of secondary roads were damaged, cutting off Antananarivo, the capital, from ports and supply areas. Land subsidence, a dozen or so collapsed bridges, holes, mudslides, fallen trees and landslides disrupted traffic and cut off many localities. Many of the sections which "held up" are vulnerable and constitute an additional hazard of aggravated damage.

2. Ports/energy/coast/embankments

27. Ports/energy: Tamatave, the principal port, was struck by three cyclones and its activities were disrupted. The country's only refinery was seriously affected and will not resume operating for four to six months. This refinery and the factory for SOLIMA lubricating products suffered major damage. The refinery's main furnace and boilers were destroyed. The analysing equipment, mixing units, storage installations and other laboratory facilities are out of commission. Water and electricity were cut off for several days in Tamatave, Brickaville, Moramanga and Diego.

28. In Mananjary, power plants were flooded; the power supply was cut off in Fianarantsoa, Ambohimahasoa, Ifanadiana, Vangaindrano, Betroka, Manakara, Vohemar and Antalaha.

29. The coast, especially in the Tamatave region, suffered major erosion; while this might have preceded the cyclones, it raises again the serious question of protecting a number of points along the Malagasy coast. An embankment on the Ikopa river was ruptured upstream of Antananarivo, and part of the plain was submerged.

3. Railways

30. The Moramanga/Lake Alaotra segment, which is the island's rice granary, the Moramanga/Brickaville segment of the Tamatave/Antananarivo main line, and the Fianarantsoa/Antananarivo railway were damaged.

31. In particular, the Moramanga/Brickaville main line was damaged in over 200 places, with subsidence and holes 10 to 50 metres in depth, leaving tracks suspended in the air in several places. The damage to the railways, especially over the Andasibe/Brickaville segment, is all the more serious in that this main line is the principal route for supplying fuel to the capital.

32. Repairs have progressed, and the railway will be usable sooner than anticipated, but will run relatively slowly.

4. Social and health infrastructure, administrative buildings, dwellings

33. In addition to the thousands of dwellings that were destroyed, many public buildings, especially schools, health units, administrative buildings and markets, were damaged; roofs were torn off, doors and windows blown out - the devastation was total.

5. Communications

34. Forty per cent of telecommunications traffic was disrupted on the east coast. This, in addition to the chronic communications failures, makes it even more difficult to gather information on the situation in remote parts of the country.

C. Crops and grain inventories

35. The violent winds and floods affected many plots of land under cultivation in the six provinces, especially rice fields (frequently endangering this year's crops), citrus and other fruit crops, coffee trees and palm groves. Farmers' inventories were wiped out, especially in the Brickaville region.

36. Moreover, the cyclones coincided with the welding period; the arrivals of vessels carrying imported food were disrupted because of the cyclone hazard and the damage caused to ports.

D. Water/sanitation

37. The displaced populations of Antananarivo, the disaster victims of Tamatave, and the residents of the flooded Brickaville district were affected by an alarming degradation in water quality due mainly to faecal contamination; this raised fears of an outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases, especially in children, as well as the risk of epidemics. The population concerned is said to number around 250,000, including 48,000 children under five. To this must be added the populations of the disaster-stricken localities of Antsiranana Province, especially Vohemar.

III. NATIONAL RESPONSE

38. Since Daisy struck, and before Geralda did so, several local non-governmental organizations had organized relief centres for the first groups affected. A total of 212 intake centres were opened in Antananarivo to receive disaster victims.

39. As soon as Geralda was forecast, the Government set up two crisis units, one in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was responsible for coordinating donor contacts, and the other in the Ministry of Transport and Meteorology, which was responsible for monitoring the cyclone paths and keeping the competent authorities informed. These two units were supplemented by the National Aid Council, a permanent national body dealing with emergency situations.

40. Each time a cyclone disturbance was forecast, the national radio network broadcast danger alerts, advisories and warnings addressed to the populations of the localities concerned on a regular basis throughout the hours preceding the cyclones.

41. Some Government departments (Interior, Health, Defence, Transport, Trade) were called upon to assess damage, estimate needs and carry out emergency actions. Several of these departments were either reactivated or set up internal units.

42. The Government organized missions with donor participation to carry out site visits and estimate damage in Tamatave and Brickaville. The Prime Minister made a visit to Vohemar.

43. On Saturday, 5 February, a meeting with donors was held during which Mr. Jacques Sylla appealed, on behalf of the Government, for international solidarity with the Malagasy people in the wake of the disaster. A second meeting with donors was held on 15 February in the presence of a World Bank post-emergency mission.

44. On 10 February, a meeting was held with a limited number of participants to consider the crucial question of food supplies; it was presided over by the Acting Prime Minister and included, on the Malagasy side, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Interior and, on the donor side, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the head of the French cooperation mission, the Director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the head of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities. Following this meeting, the Government issued a press release describing the measures agreed upon.

45. The Minister for Foreign Affairs also requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to present the appeal for post-Litanne and Nadia assistance to the donor community. He remains in constant contact with the Resident Coordinator.

46. The Minister of Transport and Meteorology took charge of the rapid-alert unit and personally transmitted meteorological information to UNDP on a regular basis. In addition to these measures in the field, clean-up operations, the monitoring of embankments and repairs were undertaken by the army, police force and technical services.

47. The Minister of Agriculture took the initiative of preparing a major report assessing the damage to crops and the agricultural infrastructure and addressed to the multi-donor agricultural impact study mission.

48. The Minister of Public Works personally helped to repair roads and railways.

49. The National Aid Council issued a memorandum containing an inventory of the damage caused by Daisy and Geralda in the 79 fivondronana.

IV. ACTION TAKEN BY DONORS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

50. The Resident Coordinator, in cooperation with bilateral donors (USAID, France, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, Commission of the European Communities), agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, such as CARE International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the Commission Episcopale d'Action Sociale, Caritas, Médecins sans frontières and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, undertook to assist the Government in organizing immediate actions and assessing the impact of the disaster; each participant mobilized to provide assistance in its area of competence.

51. There was a tremendous outpouring of solidarity from the international community, especially in the wake of Geralda. Donors granted aid in financial form as well as in the form of technical assistance, equipment and food.

52. Thus, in the first few hours after Geralda struck Tamatave, a rapid response from France enabled civil defence teams to assist in the relief operations; with the help of generators, JIRAMA began operating again, thus ensuring a power supply, as did the hospital. On 3 February, two French army Transall aircraft were dispatched, one on a reconnaissance mission and the other carrying a medical team and five tons of equipment. On 5 February, a third Transall brought in 12 tons of equipment, and the vessel Jules Verne and its crew helped to restore the supply of water and electricity. CARE International and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) dispatched missions to Brickaville to assess the situation and proposed a plan of action.

53. With regard to other equipment, generators and electrical supplies, sheet metal, tents, canvas sheets and motor pumps were contributed very rapidly by France, Japan, Germany and numerous non-governmental organizations in Réunion. In addition to direct aid to disaster victims, Switzerland provided assistance for emergency repairs to reopen the Antananarivo/Moramanga road. In addition to cash disbursements, USAID, Switzerland, France, Caritas, CRS, Handicap International and several other non-governmental organizations granted assistance in the form of rice and other foodstuffs. Japan, the Commission of the European Communities, USAID, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and CRS granted major assistance in the form of medicines. Non-governmental organizations, especially CARE International, assumed responsibility for the procurement and/or distribution of food and medical aid.

54. In the wake of Daisy and Geralda, Madagascar received, from all donor sources, some 2,000 tons of rice, 2,500 tons of flour, 5,000 tons of miscellaneous foodstuffs, US$ 3,500,000 in cash, major assistance in the form of

medicines, construction equipment and materials, and technical assistance teams, especially medical ones.

55. As part of the activities of the committees set up by the donors, international assistance was mobilized in the following manner:

1. Infrastructure

56. After Geralda struck, traffic was disrupted on several main highways and railway lines. However, the Government did not have access to information on the full extent of the damage caused to these routes. Accordingly, an infrastructure committee was established to organize land and air teams to assist the Government in assessing the scope of the damage and making estimates of the cost and time-frame for repairs, especially to the Moramanga/Brickaville highway, whose restoration was vital for the supply of provisions to the capital.

57. Thus, reconnaissance missions carried out by technicians from France, Switzerland, the World Bank and the Commission of the European Communities enabled the nature and significance of the damage (mudslides blocking roads, landslides, subsidence, ruptures) to be determined and records to be established, especially for national highways 2 and 6. Overflights made it possible to determine the gravity of the damage caused to the railway network.

58. These various land and air missions also made it possible to establish action priorities, i.e., reopening roads as a matter of urgency, the railway being too badly damaged; distinguishing emergency repairs from reinforcement and subsequent rehabilitation; regulating tonnages and access to the Antananarivo/Tamatave highway (Moramanga/Brickaville segment).

59. The World Bank decided to release emergency credits in the amount of US$ 10 million as a contribution to rehabilitation. Furthermore, it expressed willingness to accept the utilization of CRESAN and CRESED credits for health units and schools, as well as PASAGE credits.

60. The committee gave special emphasis to factors facilitating or aggravating the damage, such as degradation of the environment due to cultivation over burnt stubble and devastating deforestation of catchment areas.

2. Action in rural areas

61. The committee was responsible for initiating and coordinating efforts relating to health, water, sanitation and food in the areas outside Antananarivo, mainly Brickaville and its environs, which suffered serious damage.

62. In cooperation with local authorities, UNICEF, USAID, the World Food Programme (WFP), Médecins sans frontières, the agencies participating in project UNDP/FAO/MAG/88/032 and CARE International carried out important work in identifying disaster-stricken firaisana (administrative districts), organizing

food distribution and assessing the nutritional, health and food security status of the population.

63. Through its efforts, this committee made it possible to provide the residents of one Brickaville district, which suffered the worst damage, with substantial aid in the form of food, medicines and potable water and to prevent epidemics, mainly among children; this was due, in particular, to CARE International, which undertook to cover the nutritional needs of the Brickaville region by setting up two general distribution programmes.

64. Moreover, the committee developed a seed programme which will encourage donors to provide assistance for the reconstitution of food-producing reserves.

65. The committee also contributed significantly to the assessment of other damage, mainly to road infrastructure and dwellings.

3. Food

66. The food committee was responsible for considering the immediate aspects of providing supplies to the Antananarivo intake centres and other areas, as well as assessing the damage to agriculture and the subsequent problems of providing supplies in the short and medium term, in anticipation of shortages linked to poor harvests.

67. With regard to the distribution of food to disaster victims, CARE International assumed responsibility for the Brickaville region, while the food committee, WFP, CRS, Caritas and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) took charge of the intake centres in Antananarivo; the committee concluded that these efforts were commensurate with emergency needs. There are indications that from now to December 1994, food aid consisting of 14,000 tons of rice will be needed for the Brickaville region alone; some donors (USAID, WFP, European Union) have already made commitments in this regard. However, not all of the needs have been covered.

68. In respect of the provision of supplies to Antananarivo, the committee estimated the needs for rice and identified existing inventories in Tamatave and the Lake Alaotra region. Next, in cooperation with the Government, the committee considered what steps to take (fuel, vehicles) to facilitate the transport of rice to the capital and reduce speculation.

69. Furthermore, the committee established indicative needs for food aid in anticipation of the production losses that would result from flooding of the rice fields.

70. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and WFP organized a multi-donor mission whose mandate consisted of: assessing the damage caused to the agricultural infrastructure, as well as crop losses; assessing the situation with regard to the supply of basic commodities and analysing price trends in order to prevent a food crisis; estimating the needs of the target population for emergency food aid; proposing emergency actions to

be taken in order to rehabilitate agriculture and establish records of projects identified.

4. Fuel

71. The fuel committee considered the appropriate steps to be taken in order to import fuel pending repairs to the refinery for which the insurer was responsible. As the refinery could not resume operating for about six months, the problem arose of currency to pay for imports, an issue which the Commission of the European Communities proposed to negotiate with the Malagasy side. Moreover, the removal infrastructure, the disruption of rail traffic and the state of the roads considerably slowed the supply of fuel, which had been rationed in the aftermath of Geralda, to Antananarivo. This shortage had an adverse effect on the country's economy.

5. Health, water and sanitation

72. The health committee was responsible for: re-estimating the needs for medicines and small medical and surgical supplies; organizing an immunization programme; identifying non-governmental organizations which would provide support; and studying water and sanitation issues.

73. The committee reached agreement with the Ministry on establishing a donor/Government joint emergency unit, and set up a logistical unit which oversees the distribution of donations in cooperation with non-governmental organizations. All the donors emphasized their concern that the medicines should be dispatched to disaster victims with the speed called for by the emergency and that everything should be done to prevent the recurrence of prior experiences with emergency donations.

74. The health sector was one in which the needs for assistance in the post-emergency phase were covered to a large extent by left-over shipments of medicines.

75. Medical aid was granted by the European Community, the United States of America, Switzerland, WHO, UNICEF and Japan. Non-governmental organizations, such as Action Internationale contre la Faim (AICF), CRS, Caritas, Handicap International, Médecins du Monde, ICRC and Médecins sans frontières provided distribution support.

76. The World Bank offered the use of existing credits under the CRESAN project for rehabilitating the health infrastructure. The United Nations Children's Fund, in cooperation with CARE International and other non-governmental organizations, carried out an immunization campaign and a potable water supply operation.

77. Moreover, the cyclone emergency situation provided the national party with an opportunity to relaunch the debate over Madagascar's pharmaceutical policy.

V. ACTION TAKEN BY AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

78. On 2 February, the Resident Coordinator called a meeting of the emergency committee of the United Nations system, consisting of FAO, WHO, WFP, UNDP and UNICEF.

79. By agreement with all the donors, the Resident Coordinator was designated to act as spokesman in talks with the Government. In this capacity, he presided over general meetings of donors, headed delegations during periodic contacts with the Acting Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and coordinated the efforts of the various committees.

80. In addition, UNDP provided secretariat staff for various meetings with the Government and among donors, produced the minutes of the meetings, prepared summary tables of the aid granted, maintained permanent contact with the rapid-alert and emergency units in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Transport and Meteorology, and transmitted information on a regular basis to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. On several occasions, the Government conveyed its requests to the donors through UNDP.

81. The United States Agency for International Development, WFP, UNDP and UNICEF, as well as FAO, participated in overflights of the disaster areas on 4 February. The Resident Coordinator was invited to participate in two field visits organized by the Government, including one in which a World Bank technical mission took part.

82. The World Bank dispatched a post-emergency mission to assess the damage, consider the possibility of assuming responsibility for some repairs, and propose specific response measures in coordination with other donors.

83. The World Food Programme ensured food distribution in the Antananarivo intake centres. The World Health Organization initiated meetings with the national party aimed at developing more specific estimates of the needs for medicines and medical and surgical supplies and coordinated the functions of an inter-agency medicines committee.

84. The United Nations Children's Fund released US$ 50,000 so that medicines could be ordered immediately; this was followed by 250,000 Malagasy francs for child care and US$ 2 million as a contribution to school rehabilitation.

85. From 17 March to 8 April, a FAO/WFP multi-donor mission open to other partners helped the Government to assess the damage caused to the agricultural infrastructure, as well as crop losses, and their consequences. The final report of the mission is due at the beginning of May.

VI. COORDINATION

86. At their monthly meeting, held on 9 February 1994, the heads of the agencies of the United Nations system decided, in view of the situation, to accelerate the timing of their meetings; accordingly, they regularly included in their agenda an item on coordination.

87. The agencies assumed responsibility for coordinating actions in accordance with their sphere of competence (e.g., records of medicines - WHO; assessing crop damage - FAO; food - WFP).

88. In cooperation with the Resident Coordinator, the donors and non-governmental organizations with local representatives held regular general meetings. A total of seven plenary meetings were held in the aftermath of Daisy and Geralda; two post-Litanne meetings and one post-Nadia meeting had already been held. In addition, the Government and the donors organized two meetings under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and two were also organized as part of the FAO/WFP multi-donor mission.

89. At their first meeting, the donors set up committees to coordinate their efforts in the areas of infrastructure, health, water and sanitation, rural action, fuel and food, respectively.

90. The chairmen of the committees were invited to report on their activities at the general meetings and in talks with the Government. They were urged to work in close coordination with the national authorities concerned and to ensure cooperation between the committees.

Table. Assistance provided to Madagascar in response to the emergency situation resulting from cyclones Daisy and Geralda

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (in cash or in kind)	QUANTITY OR VALUE (US$)	DONOR	DATE AVAILABLE	DESTINATION (where appropriate)	REMARKS
FOOD AID					
Rice	81.10 tons	Port Authority and NGOs	16 February 1994	Tamatave	Distributed
Rice	105.25 tons	WFP/Switzerland	Distributed	Antananarivo	Handled by CARE Int'l
Rice	1 600 tons (US$ 900 000)	USAID	February 1994	All disaster victims	Handled by CRS
Rice	8 tons	Handicap Int'l	February 1994	Andonatapenaka	Andonatapenaka and Assoc. Akamasoa
Rice	3 tons	Caritas Madagascar	14 February 1994	1 ton/village	Madirovalo, Ambato-Boeny, Marovoay
Rice	5 tons	Caritas Madagascar	14 February 1994	1 ton	Léproserie Tamatave, Maison Charité,
				4 tons	NDL, Villages Ambila/Tamatave, Villages Oust, Fanandrana, Ifito
Rice	26.35 tons	Catholic Relief Serv. (CRS)	16 February 1994	Ambatondraraka	
Rice	60 tons	Catholic Relief Serv.	18 February 1994	Tana Diocese	30 centres, via Assoc. Nemena, bush
Rice	50 tons	Vatican and Caritas Mad.	14 March 1994	Tamatave Diocese	156,000 persons
Rice	(US$ 608 240)	Italy	March 1994		Handled by WFP
Rice	WFP/EMOP 5 091			Tamatave/Brickaville	Handled by CARE (Southern rice emergency)
Subtotal	1 936.70 tons				
Flour	2 920 tons	France	April 1994		
Rice/beans	200 tons	Swiss Cooperation	February 1994	Antananarivo	Executing agency: WFP
Dried fish	5 tons	United Kingdom	February 1994	Brickaville/Tamatave	
Sugar	500 tons	France	April 1994		
Foodstuffs	10 tons	French NGOs	16 February 1994		Distributed
Milk	170 litres	Tiko	February 1994	Antananarivo	
Yogurt	110 packets	Tiko	February 1994	Antananarivo	
Protein-enriched biscuits	10 000	Médecins du Monde, Kenya	March 1994		

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (in cash or in kind)	QUANTITY OR VALUE (US$)	DONOR	DATE AVAILABLE	DESTINATION (where appropriate)	REMARKS
CSB	1 250 tons	Catholic Relief Serv.	16 February 1994	Ambatondraza region	6 906 disaster victims in the region
CSB	20 tons	Catholic Relief Serv.	18 February 1994	Tana Diocese	30 centres in the town
Maize	1 000 tons	WFP/EMOP 5 091 (So. emerg.)	26 March 1994	Tamatave/Brickaville	Handled by CARE Int'l
	1 000 tons	Germany	3 April 1994	Antananarivo	Assistance through German food aid, Food for Work, school cafeterias, with WFP and UNICEF
Meat, freeze-dried vegetables, soup	US$ 486 000	Italy	March 1994		Distributed through WFP
Powdered milk, homogenized biscuits	US$ 304 124	Italy	March 1994		Distributed through WFP
Soybean oil	US$ 304 124	Italy	March 1994		Distributed through WFP
HEALTH-CARE AID					
Medicines	US$ 40 000	Swiss Cooperation			
Solutions	3 tons (US$ 5 000)	USAID			Distributed by MSF
Sterilization tablets	50 000	Japan	Immediately	Malagasy Government	Distributed
Equipment and medicine kits for 50,000 persons	5	Japan	Immediately	Malagasy Government	Distributed
Boxes of medicines	20	France	8 February 1994	Unit	Packed with technical equipment
100 mg chloroquinine	6 000	Tantely NGO	Immediately	Antananarivo	
100 mg Ofaquine	7 000	SHOPHARMAD	Immediately		
Odiva packets	450	SHOPHARMAD	Immediately	Antananarivo	
3 ml Dulcicortine	28	SHOPHARMAD	Immediately		
Litres of mercurochrome	5	SHOPHARMAD	Immediately	Antananarivo	
250 g cotton	10	SHOPHARMAD	Immediately		
Medicines	1 m^3	Assoc. Le Tampon	16 February 1994	Brickaville	Distributed
Medicines and bandages	1 ton	Pharmaciens sans frontières	16 February 1994		Distributed

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (in cash or in kind)	QUANTITY OR VALUE (US$)	DONOR	DATE AVAILABLE	DESTINATION (where appropriate)	REMARKS
Soap	1 000	Savonnerie Tropicale	Distributed		Distributed
Medicine kits for 10,000 persons	1 kit = 3 mos.	Médecins du Monde, Paris	Immediately	MSF office, Tana	
	10 000	Médecins du monde, Kenya	Next few days		
Oral rehydration packets	1 659 kg	WHO	Immediately		
Medicines	US$ 21 000	Ctee. of 24		Nat'l Aid Council	
Medicines	US$ 43 103	Commission of the European Communities		Antananarivo	Via Médecins sans frontières
Emergency kits	US$ 267 857	Commission of the European Communities			
Medicines	US$ 16 056	Catholic Relief Serv.	16 February 1994	Antananarivo	Health Centres: 36,856 disaster victims
Medicines	US$ 33 903	Secours Catholic Franç.	1 March 1994		Diocese and social welfare centres
Medicines	US$ 32 706	Caritas Verband	1 March 1994		Clinics run by Caritas Mad.
CLOTHING AND BLANKETS					
Blankets	5 500	France	8 February 1994	NGO	Distributed
Blankets	3 000	Japan	Immediately	Malagasy Government	Distributed
Blankets	55	SOMACOU	Immediately	Malagasy Government	
Clothing	1 700	National Committee of the Red Cross	Distributed	Antananarivo	
Clothing	4 m^3	Assoc. Le Tampon	16 February 1994	Brickaville	Distributed
Clothing	2 tons	Handicap Int'l Réunion	16 February 1994		Distributed
Blankets	2 100	Handicap Int'l Réunion	Distributed	Antananarivo	Distributed to disaster victims by NGOs
Blankets	3 200 (US$ 13 970)	Catholic Relief Serv.		Antananarivo Diocese	Distributed
BUILDING EQUIPMENT/ MATERIALS					
Ambulance	1	Association Le Tampon	16 February 1994	Brickaville	
Motor pumps	40	France	3 February 1994	Tamatave/Tana NGO	Distributed

/...

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (in cash or in kind)	QUANTITY OR VALUE (US$)	DONOR	DATE AVAILABLE	DESTINATION (where appropriate)	REMARKS
Electric pumps	30	France	3 February 1994	Tamatave	Distributed
Generators	20	France	3 February 1994	Tamatave	Distributed
Camp beds	200	France	3 February 1994	Tamatave	Distributed
Canvas sheets	200	France	3 February 1994	Tamatave	Distributed
Double-roofed tents for 12 persons	50	France	3 February 1994	Tamatave	Distributed
Tents for 15 persons	10	Japan	3 February 1994	Malagasy Government	Distributed
Sheet metal	22 tons	St. Vincent de Paul	Next few days	Father Pedro	
Sheet metal	40 tons	Ville du Port	16 February 1994	Tamatave City Hall	
Sheet metal	US$ 200 000	USAID		Tamatave and region	Handled by CARE Int'l
Spikes	1.3 tons	Ville du Port	16 February 1994		
Buses for road repair	14.5 tons	France Ville du Port	Immediately 16 February 1994	JIRAMA	
Pipes	1 ton	Ville du Port	16 February 1994	Tamatave	
Joints		France	8 February 1994	Tamatave	
Electrical equipment, waste water conduits		France	8 February 1994	Tamatave	
Equipment for electrical grids and communications and water networks	0.6 tons	France	9 March 1994	Tamatave	
Technical supplies	2 508	France	8 February 1994	SOLIMA	
Specific oils	75	Germany (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Next few days	Tamatave/Tana NGO	To be discussed with CSN and local NGOs
Paraffin lamps	25	Handicap Int'l Réunion	Immediately	To be discussed	
Tents	10 m (US$ 58 820)	Handicap Int'l Réunion	Immediately	HI Antananarivo	
Plastic sheets	400 m	Handicap Int'l Réunion	Immediately	HI Antananarivo	
Nylon cord	3	Handicap Int'l Réunion	Immediately	HI Antananarivo	
Coarse twine	4 litres	Handicap Int'l Réunion	Immediately	HI Antananarivo	
Water filters	25 cps	Handicap Int'l Réunion	Immediately	HI Antananarivo	
Water disinfectant	1	French Cooperation	8 February 1994	HI Antananarivo	

/...

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (in cash or in kind)	QUANTITY OR VALUE (US$)	DONOR	DATE AVAILABLE	DESTINATION (where appropriate)	REMARKS
Hydroclonazone	2	French Cooperation	8 February 1994	Ursuline Sisters and Soeurs de la	
Generator	2	French Cooperation	8 February 1994	Sagesee, Tamatave	
Motor pumps					
Electric pumps					
Tents	US$ 59 000			CSN and NGOs	
CASH					
Cash	US$ 47 278	United Kingdom	Immediately	Brickaville	CARE Int'l/Responsible for logistics, personnel, admin.
Cash	US$ 30 000	United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs	Immediately		CARE/Food purchase and distribution
Cash	US$ 205 800	USAID	Immediately	Brick. Ranomafana	Reconstruction of Ranomafana, Brick. clinics, and NGO support
Cash	US$ 300 000	UNICEF	Immediately		Purchase of 50,000 medicines Care of 250,000 children
Cash	US$ 2 000 000	UNICEF	March/April 1994	Tamatave and Antananarivo provinces	Possible assistance/ school rehabilitation
Cash	US$ 46 167	Norway	Immediately		Purchase of medicines and vaccines through CARE Int'l
Cash	US$ 20 000	Switzerland	Immediately		Emergency repairs/ reopening of RN2 (Tana/Moramanga)
Cash	US$ 130 000	Switzerland	March 1994		Feasibility study/ reinforcement of RN2 (Tana/Moramanga)
Cash	US$ 1 000 000	Switzerland	March/June 1994		To be confirmed, depending on feasibility study
Cash	US$ 20 000	Switzerland	Immediately	Morondava/Mahabo	Assistance to Morondava disaster victims

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (in cash or in kind)	QUANTITY OR VALUE (US$)	DONOR	DATE AVAILABLE	DESTINATION (where appropriate)	REMARKS
Cash	Unknown	Médecins du Monde, Réunion			Local purchase of soap and wood for heating
Cash	US$ 10 000	WHO	Immediately		
Cash	US$ 178 571	Commission of the European Communities		Antananarivo	Via Red Cross
Cash	US$ 196 429	Commission of the European Communities		Antananarivo and	Via Handicap Int'l
Cash	US$ 178 571	Commission of the European Communities		East Coast	Via Secours Cath. Français
Cash	US$ 223 214	Commission of the European Communities	22 February 1994	Tana and East Coast	Via Secours Populations
Cash	US$ 23 773	Netherlands	Immediately	Brickaville region	Food storage and transport (handled by CARE)
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE					
Medical/Civil defence teams	12 persons	France	3 February 1994	Tamatave	Services of Col. Rossier, doctor and specialist in medical treatment of disaster victims in the Ministry of Health, made available
Electricians, telecom. technicians	12 persons	France	3 February 1994	Tamatave	
Vessel Jules Verne,		France	3 February 1994	Tamatave	
crew		Japan	Immediately		
Medical team/ health assessment	1	UNICEF	3 mos.		
Consultants	1	FAO	1 week	Antananarivo	
Consultants	US$ 40 000	FAO/UFP	2 weeks	Tamatave	
Experts	US$ 5 155	Commission of the European Communities	As from 8/2		Assistance to Madagascar national rail network and Ministry of Public Works

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (in cash or in kind)	QUANTITY OR VALUE (US$)	DONOR	DATE AVAILABLE	DESTINATION (where appropriate)	REMARKS
MISCELLANEOUS					
School supplies	2 tons	St. Vincent de Paul	Next few days	Father Pedro	
Miscellaneous	5 tons	St. Vincent de Paul	Next few days	Father Pedro	
Rice, sugar, powdered milk, disinfectant, insecticide, water-chlorination supplies	6.5 tons	Regional Council of Médecins du Monde, Réunion	Immediately	Central pharmacy, operational unit	
In kind	US$ 34 483	Regional Council, Réunion			
In kind	US$ 51 724	Regional Council, Haut-de-Seine			
Charcoal	1 200 sacks (US$ 10 392)	Catholic Relief Serv.		Tana and Atodrazaka	